

INSURRECTION OF CHINESE LABORERS ON THE COLOMBIAN.

A Three Days Battle and Flight of the Coolies.

Forty Whites and Three Hundred Chinese Killed.

The steamship *Colombian*, Captain Gray, from Aspinwall October 4, arrived at this port last night, with the Pacific mail and a small amount of treasure. At the Panama conference, and no news from the interior had been received. The news from Central America and Chile is unimportant.

THE INSURRECTION OF CHINESE LABORERS IN PERU.

LIMA, Sept. 14, 1870.

On the 4th inst., an occurrence took place in the vicinity of Lima that will have a serious influence upon the future of the country. It is probably well known that for a number of years past, necessity has existed for the importation of large numbers of Chinese laborers, since the extensive estates along the coast found it impossible to procure a sufficient force of workmen from the limited Indian and Mestizo population. During the last fourteen years more than forty-five thousand coolies have been introduced into Peru, generally of the worst possible class, and having contracts for a certain length of time, receiving miserable pay and worst treatment. On many occasions risings of the Chinese have taken place, in some instances followed by fatal results, but never in such a general degree as that referred to at the beginning of this communication. The cotton estates of Pativila and Galpon are situated in the fertile valley of Supe, about one hundred and fifty miles north of Lima, and for a long time have been noted for their productivity, owing to the skill and energy of the owners. Of these plantations, nearly two hundred Chinese were employed, and in the immediate vicinity in the neighboring estates more than four thousand of the coolies were contracted. Several months since symptoms of dissatisfaction were noted among these laborers, but the overseers and owners, trusting to their authority and power, paid but little attention to these manifestations. Unfortunately, no precautions were taken against surprise. The Chinese, left in tranquillity, were able to mature their plans and concert their programme of action. The opportunity selected could not have been more favorable.

An agent of the estate of Pativila had arrived from Lima with a large sum of money destined for the payment of the laborers, and the purchase of cotton from the surrounding planters. While this person, together with the overseer, the physician, and several other employees, were at supper on the night of the 4th, the Chinese, who were in the garden, suddenly broke open, and a crowd of nearly two hundred coolies, armed with sticks, pickaxes, knives, and every imaginable weapon, burst in upon the astonished whites. In less than five minutes the Chinese had taken possession of the house, and were engaged in looting the contents. The whites, who were unarmed, fled in confusion, and the Chinese, who were armed, remained in the house, and there repeated the same barbarities. Not satisfied with killing the whites they encountered, they commenced attacking the Chinese who were employed on the estate. The Chinese, who were armed, were killed, and the Chinese, who were unarmed, were taken to the village of Barranca, about three miles distant.

In the meantime, the owner of the estate that lay on the road to that village was notified by a friendly cooie of the approach and designs of the marauders. He, hastily putting on his clothes, and taking his family, fled to the village. He, with a few friends, strongly barred the doors, and received the advancing column with the fire of their rifles. The Chinese were victorious in the attack, but not without the loss of several of their number. In less than two hours the Chinese had taken possession of the house, and were engaged in looting the contents. The whites, who were unarmed, fled in confusion, and the Chinese, who were armed, remained in the house, and there repeated the same barbarities. Not satisfied with killing the whites they encountered, they commenced attacking the Chinese who were employed on the estate. The Chinese, who were armed, were killed, and the Chinese, who were unarmed, were taken to the village of Barranca, about three miles distant.

The Young Democracy Assembly Conventions. The Assembly nominating conventions of the "Regular" (Young) Democracy were held last evening in the following Assembly districts. All the districts not reported according without making nominations:—

First district—William Walsh.

Second district—James Hayes.

Sixth district—Anthony Miller.

Seventh district—Howard T. Marston.

Eighth district—John W. Madison.

Tenth district—John W. Madison.

Eleventh district—John W. Madison.

Twelfth district—Leander Back.

At the Nineteenth district Young Democracy Assembly, which was held at the residence of the late Mr. Back, last night, only one delegate appeared, and he had come "all the way from the neighborhood." The delegates of the other districts were probably the result of the late Mr. Back's death. The delegates of the other districts were probably the result of the late Mr. Back's death. The delegates of the other districts were probably the result of the late Mr. Back's death.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

Public Discussion Between Woodford and Hoffman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1870.

General Woodford has written a letter to the Governor asking him to meet him for public discussion. The following is the correspondence:—

POTSDAM, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1870.

Sir:—I have received your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to your making such use of it as you may see fit. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN D. WOODFORD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1870.

Sir:—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th inst., and to inform you that I have no objection to your making such use of it as you may see fit. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN D. WOODFORD.

REPUBLICAN POLITICAL CHARGE AGAINST MURRAY.

The Charge of Corruption Against Mr. Woodford Repeated and Addressed—Ex-Member Murray's Reminiscences of the Slave Trade Bribery Case.

The following correspondence passed yesterday between Mayor Hall and ex-Member Murray relative to charges made against the republican candidate for Governor and malfeasance in office while he was Assistant United States District Attorney.

MY DEAR SIR:—When I was in the city, I remember hearing, as part of the prison gossip, that you had many interviews with Appleton Oaksmith. I have just received your views upon the following question:—

Did Appleton Oaksmith in any interview say whether or not he had been a defendant in the bribery case? I have just received your views upon the following question:—

REPLY OF MARSHALL MURRAY.

MY DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiry I have to state that, after Appleton Oaksmith's conviction at Boston in the United States District Court, on the 10th of January, 1867, I did not see him. I wrote him a letter, desiring an interview, which he declined, and sent an agent; but Mr. Oaksmith, in his letter, said that he was in the city, and that he would see me on the following day. At that time I was in the city, and I saw him. He was in the city, and I saw him. He was in the city, and I saw him.

HON. A. OAKLEY HALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1870.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention—Nomination of Candidates for State Offices—The "Hibernian" Denounced and Female Suffrage Treated Tenderly.

FITCHBURGH, Sept. 12, 1870.

The democracy of Massachusetts, a plucky if not a powerful organization, held their State Convention in this town to-day. There were between 800 and 900 delegates present, representing 236 cities and towns. The proceedings were protracted, and not remarkably harmonious, except upon the broader political issues. The question of woman suffrage was brought up by Mrs. Livermore and Lucy Stone Blackwell, but the fair advocates, instead of appearing in the Convention, forced it through a friendly delegate. They were in town, however, and last evening got up a spontaneous meeting, which afforded them an opportunity of expounding their cause in the presence of a large number of the assembled politicians.

To-day's Convention having been called to order by J. N. DUNHAM, of Fitchburg, that gentleman proceeded, in an address of brief duration, to encourage the infusion of new life into the party which had been so long a hopeless minority in Massachusetts; and when he had finished J. M. KERR, of Boston, was unanimously chosen to preside over the further proceedings of the body. He, of course, indulged in a preliminary address, in which he spoke of his opponents as despots, excluding, perhaps, Andrew Johnson. The currency of the country he denominated as irredeemable paper, which had destroyed all legitimate trade and encouraged such a system of speculation as to almost ruin the working and trading classes of the country. Commerce, too, has been driven to the wall, and our farmers and laborers are passing into disuse or poverty. All this is the result of the profligate power of the republican party. This same despotic power is also responsible for the incarceration of our soldiers in the hands of the enemy, and the national debt has been reduced to the people a tithe to the credit for submitting to enormous taxation, for the ordinary expenses of the government and for the payment of the interest on the national debt. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Kerr highly eulogized the democratic party, and on commercial grounds, and on the ground of the national debt, he urged the people to support the democratic party.

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